FOR PRESIDENT, Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE OF KENTUCKY. FOR VICE PRESIDENT. GENERAL JOSEPH LANE. OF OREGON.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR HON. JOHN W. ELLIS, OF ROWAN COUNTY.

Democratic Nominees for the Legislature.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY. For the Senate : ELI W. HALL. Forthe House of Commons:

ELECTORS for PRESIDENT & VICE_PRESIDENT.

S. J. PERSON.

For the State at Large: ALFRED M. SCALES, OF ROCKINGHAM. ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, OF WAKE. Districts: District, JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford. WM. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort. WM. A. ALLEN, of Duplin. HON. A. W. VENABLE, of Granville, J. R. McLEAN, of Guilford. T. W. KEEN, of Rockingham. J. A. FOX, of Mecklenburg. JOHN A. DICKSON, of Burke.

The Candidates for the Legislature have agreed upon the following appointments, and will address the people of New Hanover County accordingly : Monday Upper Black River, Wednesday,.... Thursday,.... Friday Moore's Creek Caintuck.

New Appointments. We learn from the Charlotte Democrat that the candidates for Governor, Messrs. Ellis and Pool, will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and

Mocksville, Davie, Monday, July 16. Salisbury, Rowan, Tuesday, July 17. Lexington, Davidson, Wednesday, July 18. Carthage, Moore, July 20. Pittsborough, Chatham, July 21. Gov. Ellis will address the people at Wilson, Wilson county, on Tuesday, 24th July, and the reople at Clinton, Sampson, on the 25th July.

The Closing Canvass and its Issues.

On to-day (Thursday) two weeks, the people of North Carolina will not only enjoy the right, but will be called upon to discharge the duty of casting their the election of members to represent their several counties and senatorial districts in the Legisla-State, and also for some one to fill the office of Governor for two years from the 1st January, 1861. We need hardly add that there are also Sheriffs to be chosen in the several counties. We say that we need hardly add this last, from the fact that the interest excited by the election of Sheriffs seems already, in many counties, New Hanover among the number, to have absorbed an undue share of public attention, to the exclusion, measurably, of other equally important, if not

Let us look back a little, and see how things have stood, and how they now stand. Two years ago John W. Ellis was elected by a large majority, and with the first day of 1859 entered upon the discharge of the duties of his high office as Governor of North Carolina. These duties he has discharged in a manner that may fairly challenge criticism and defy censure. Two years ago a Legislature was also chosen. In that Legislature there was a large majority of Democrats, it is true, but there were also there many of the leading and most prominent members of the Opposition party of the State and among these was John Pool of Pasquotank, before whose vision the prospect of Gubernatorial honors had not then begun to open. Circumstances as well as common rumor pointed to a seat in Congress from the First District, or at least a nomination therefor, as the goal of his ambition. Hence it was, most probably, that he voted, not only against the ad valorem principle as embodied in Mr. Bledsoe's resolutions, but also against the calling of a Convention to amend the Constitution as proposed by Mr. Turner, -said proposition of Mr. Turner being, in fact, the same with that now embodied in the platform of the Opposition State Convention, by which Mr. Pool was nominated. So notorious, indeed, were these facts, that many entertained serious doubts whether, with such a record, Mr. Pool could consistently accept a nomination saddled with the condition of approving and advocating a platform embodying the very thing he had opposed, voted against and helped to kill little more than a year before. But the voice of ambition, and the exigencies of party were very persuasive, and Mr. Pool vielded after the adoption of the platform, as the Editor of the Register had been made to do, even while said platform was still in a state of incubationwhile it was not more than half hatched.

In the Legislature of 1858-'9, when Messrs. Bledsoe and Turner, at different times, produced their bills and made their speeches, there were few to listen, and fewer still so poor as do reverence to their schemes. There was in the Senate a general sentiment hostile to the proposed innovation upon the constitution, and indeed, Mr. the constitutional protection in regard to slaves. Mr. Pool voted against anything looking to any innovation of the kind proposed, feeling, no doubt, then, that even were such change desirable in the abstract, the certain judgment and the correctness of their presentiments .--honest warnings-to all parties, but particularly to its own, upon this issue and against initiating an agitation for the alteration of the constitution of the State. so far as that instrument regulates the mode in which requirements of the State and her citizens. It had enterwas contracted, so as to shift to the shoulders of any Daniel Worth. class of citizens a larger share of the burden of payment than they had contracted for, would be violative of that faith which should be religiously observed by every State luments, salaries, wages, etc. towards her citizens. It was also felt that the existing

portion between white and black poll tax-a given State. When arousing them to a sense of the wrongs number of slaves paying four times as much tax inflicted upon them, and condoling with them in good as the same number of free persons. It is set phrase, why do they not point to the practical remedy not the mere slave owner as a capitalist that at the next Legislature, when, no doubt, this odious and would be affected by increasing the burdens upon slave really unproductive tax will be repealed so far as any labor. It would be the person who employs such labor justly objectionable features are concerned? This would in any productive way, whether as owner or hirer. It be more like a real interest in the "workingmen," than would enter as a tax-an increment of expense into the that newborn zeal which prompts them to point to a cost of every barrel of turpentine-every bale of cotton -every bushel of corn. It would be felt by every family in moderate circumstances who own or hire even a single servant for domestic purposes. The census of the United States had shown the tendency of slave property to leave the State and be carried South, and this in face of the fact that the products of slave labor perform- by the Opposition party. ed and were required to perform so essential a part in maintaining the credit and sustaining the currency of the State. Sound State policy required and now requires that no fresh impetus should be given to this tendency, which would certainly be the effect of withdrawing accustomed protection from slave labor or imposing unaccustomed burdens upon it.

Some differences arose however with some Democrate about the centre of the State in reference to this matter. An organization in Raleigh calling itself the "Workingmen's Association," took up the hobby, and by adroit appeals and the skillful use of a name, the hobby thus taken up by this small body of politicians, and this microscopic association, was made to appear identical with the interests of the workingmen-as though workingmen could have interests at variance with the maintenance of public faith or opposed to the public policy of the State. The Guilford Organ—the Greensboro' Patriot-and other papers of that class, fanned the flame of division or dissatisfaction, and urged upon its own party to take advantage thereof by seizing upon the ad valorem capital which appeared to have been prepared and accumulated ready for its hand .-The conservative Raleigh Register opposed the affair, until forced-actually forced to give in its adhesion under the operation of the party screw. The Opposition Convention met and resolved in favor of a Convention to effect the specific amendment of the Consti tution requisite to remove all barriers to the widest exercise of the taxing power over slaves; and to Mr. Pool the steadfast opponent of ad valorem, who, little over a year previous, had recorded his vote against it, was entrusted the banner of the ad valorem party. All conservative scruples-all far-reaching ideas of public policy-all considerations of implied public faith, were lost sight of in the eagerness for victory-in the carnest desire to secure the control of the Legislature and the Gubernatorial office, at a time when so many offices were to be filled and so many positions to be secured by the hordes of aspirants, who, by long exclusion, had grown hungry

It is a queer illustration either of the sincerity or th acumen of the opposition sponsors of ad valorem, that, proposing simply a specific amendment to the Constitution, they should have neglected to recommend the mode of effecting such amendment or alteration which the Constitution itself directly prescribes. When any part of the Constitution is to be altered, it must be by legislative amendment, for the Constitution distinctly says that " No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each house of the General Assembly. and agreed to by three fiths of the whole number of members of each house respectively;" and so proceeds recapitulating the subsequent two thirds vote and final submittal to the people at the ballot-box, as was done in the case of Free Suffrage, and when all these things shall have been done, and the people shall have approved of the bill for the alteration, "then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the Constitution.'

The Constitution only mentions a Convention in the following words which constitute the first clause of Section one of the Fourth Article of the Amended

" CLAUSE I. No Convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly, unless by a concurrence of two thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly."

This is every word. Nothing said about amendments or alterations to any part of the Constitution, evidently, because such amendments or alterations were never contemplated to be made by the conventional mode. Those who go for a Convention either mean more than they say or they mean nothing at all. The Constitution most evidently does not contemplate the calling of a Convention for the purpose of altering any part of that instrument. For that purpose a different method is expressly provided and definitively prescribed. If a Convention be called it is not for the alteration of a part of the Constitution, for "no part shall be altered" unless by legislative enactment in the manner laid down. opponents must either mean nothing at all or else they must mean to throw the whole Constitution into botch potch and try a series of experiments upon the organic

We are thus now in the midst of a dangerous agita tion into which we have been plunged, either with no object at all, save the promotion of electioneering schemes, having in view the elevation to office o certain prominent leaders of the Opposition, or with objects of a character unrevealed and unknown-if a parserve, effecting not only the basis of taxation, but the Bledsoe himself shrank at first sight from destroying basis of representation, or else the agitation now prevailing, has been started by the Opposition party gratuitously, and without other object than the persona

From the first, the agitation of this issue began to dedanger arising from the division and excitement inci- velope the dangerous tendencies which thinking men of dent to its discussion and agitation, would far outweigh both parties had foreseen and predicted as its inevitable all the problematical advantages that even its most san- consequence. Through the press and from the stump, State—the live stock and machinery of the farmer have to which their respective States individually and collecguine advocates could hope to realize from its accomplish- appeals were and are made, drawing artful contrasts. ment. This was, no doubt, the feeling with the great body | calculated to excite and array the prejudices of the poor of the conservative men of the State of all parties. Cir- against the rich, the non slaveholder against the slavecumstances are every day showing the soundness of their | holder .- to convince the land-holder that he is oppressed Almost up to the very day upon which the opposition matter is concerned, is vile and odious, and that to ar convention met at Raleigh, the Raleigh Register, the range all these things a convention must be held and the leading organ of that party, kept repeating its warnings fundamental law of the State submitted to radical change. While these are the disturbing influences inevitably inwe can readily see how the same agitation and the same slaves are to be taxed. This clause in the constitution line of argument must, in even a greater degree, tend to protector of the farming interest !! When the revof the State had been inserted there for wise reasons and array different sections against each other, the geograph- enue bill was pending in the last Legislature, Mr. upon just grounds, in accordance with the position and ical conformation of the State and the social arrange- Pool being a member of the Senate, did ments of her people being such that the interest in slave ed into the life and business of the State so far as to be kept | property is very unequally distributed. Such has been in view as regulating the proportion of obligation incur- the result we know, and while we would be the last to red when debts were contracted for internal improvements | charge abolitionism or abolition tendencies upon any eighty and insert sixty-six cents as the poll tax Mr. or other purposes, for being a part of the organic law at class of our fellow citizens of the South, there can be no Pool voted against striking out-he voted for eighty such time, it became part of any contract made under and denying the fact that the largest ad valorem gains are and against sixty-six cents. Such was Mr. Pool's ardor victories. The contest is again upon us. We have the in accordance with it. It was justly thought that to looked for in the central portion of the State which form- then in favor of the landed interest and the poor man! change the constitutional provisions under which a debt | ed the theatre of the philanthropic labors of the Rev. | See Senate Journal page 321. On pages 223-'24 of

To show something of the line of argument pursued, a bill to amend the Constitution of North Carolina :we may allude to the tax of one per cent upon fees, emo-

compromise, but was in accordance with sound State tution of the State, so that every species of property policy. It was thought that so long as most of the ex- shall be taxed according to value. Why do not the ad-

constitutional amendment and ad valorem away off in the dim distance, for we know enough of the State to feel no hesitation in asserting that old men will be dead, and men now young will be gray before two-thirds of bring a few more forward for the amusement of the both houses of the Legislature of North Carolina can be public. brought up to vote for calling a Convention as proposed

only 80 cents should be paid on a negro, while a white jealous opposition to Democracy, the Opposition party mechanic, earning five hundred dollars, is required by in North Carolina are making efforts of the most extralaw to pay five dollars. Now, our notion about this ordinary kind-efforts greater than they have ever made matter is simple enough. Without spinning long yarns since 1840. Spurious reports of discussions between about ad valorem, "niggers," State Conventions, and Messrs. Ellis and Pool, made up from the Corresponso forth, we would say at once, as we have said more dence of an Opposition paper-garbled representations than once before-strike off this tax on the white man's of facts from the Comptroller's report-bare-faced as labor. The whole amount collected from the tax on sumptions mixed up with adroit sophistries, have been professional incomes, fees, salaries, emoluments, wages, scattered broadcast in the shape of "documents." etc., throughout the whole State, is only some thirteen friend from a neighboring county, assures us that every thousand dollars, all told. To strike off all taxes from settlement in his county was flooded with such stuff of wages and salaries under, say, tifteen hundred dollars which people are beginning to be tired. per annum, would hardly be felt or seen on the figures of the Comptroller's report. To strike off all, of every them the necessity of being up and doing ;-their oppo- Opposition Authority on "Ad Valorem."-What it grade, would still be a small matter; but out of this mat- nents are always sure to take hold of every new and Morehead, a bright and shining light of the Opposition, away by these winds of doctrine. a distinguished leader among the hosts of ad valorem .be more correctly informed.

the lands which pay the largest taxes—the great bulk and the Legislature. of this tax—are cultivated in whole or in part by slave labor, and derive a large proportion of their productive value from the employment of that labor. We take it that the farmer will find small relief from taking a small tax off his land to impose a larger one upon the labor he employs to make that land available. Nor will even the possessions of even the smallest and poorest farmer who neither owns nor hires negro labor profit much by ad valorem taxation upon every species of property. The tax upon his land was next to nothing; under ad valorem everything comes in for its share and he will find him-over the left-they have been reducing his tax

When it was proposed by the platform of the opposition State Convention to tax every species of property. etc., Mr. Turner, of Orange, did propose to exempt tin cups" and other small matters, but his proposition was scouted. Now, however, we understand that it is presence of an ardent Pool orator. When Governor Ellis argued from Mr. Pool's platform, Mr. Pool could find no better reply than the employment of insulting

language towards his competitor. But then people doing business in towns are told that their store tax will be lessened or taken off, and people assured that such property will be exempt. Now the vides only for power to discriminate in favor of the native products of the State, and the industrial pursuits of her citizens. Discrimination is not exemption. Now, on the Manchester Rail Road from South Carolina .called attention to these matters as they then stood in the bill as reported and read, and measurably, at least,

anything of the Tariff proclivities of Messrs. Badger, gislative tickets in the several counties! Let every Dem-Graham and others, the leaders and real framers of the ad vilorem resolution, doubt for a moment that the discrimination provided for will include, and was designed and intended to include, protection-discrimination against goods brought into the State for sale? Does any one suppose that these gentlemen do not favor discrimination in every way that would impose taxes up- blow struck at Breckinridge and Lane, and Breckinon the sale of the goods purchased by the store-keeper ridge and Lane are the men whom the Opposition fear. or merchant, and offered for sale? In State or nation We call the attention of all Democrats to this fact. The Wayne; dismissed as to Hill-decree against defendant, this is their hobby. Rest assured that they will be the last people to go for any real reduction of these taxes; it is not and never has been the policy of this class of politicians to free commerce from its fetters. Their's has always been the obstructive policy,-the policy of tariffs and high taxes upon trade,-now they seek also to impose additional burdens upon production. The vari- They charge disunion upon the Democracy of the Southbeen exempt, and the other animal power or productive tively are entitled. The nominations of Breckinridge as to the attorney fee allowed. force in the shape of negro labor, has, so far, enjoyed a and Lane are not disunion nominations—they are not Constitutional protection against undue taxation. All these things the Opposition party, with Mr. Pool at their unionists nor sectionalists. -that the sectional compromise of 1835, so far as this head, would change. The Democratic ad valorem upon foreign imports discriminates widely between necessaries vour party and your principles proclaim that they are and luxuries-the Opposition ad valorem in this State would tax all alike. The Democratic ad valorem exempts whole classes of articles of prime necessity -the fect of Pool's election may be "incalculable" in its powtroduced into communities by this agitation and the line Opposition ad valorem in this State gives powof argument pursued in advocacy of the proposed change, er only to discriminate, and yet its advocates are the especial friend of the poor man-the great every man-rouse every precinct. Your opponents are vote upon an amendment offered to strike out twenty and insert fifteen cents on the hundred dollars as the tax on real estate. On an amendment offered to strike out same Journal we find the following proceedings pending

Mr. Ramsay now moved to amend the second section o the bill, so as read after the words "Be it further enacted :" "That the colored inhabitants of this State, except Inditowards her citizens. It was also felt that the existing arrangement was based not only upon a solemn sectional tion party is to call a Convention to amend the Constitution, shall be subject to a tax upon the ad valorem principle; Provided, The General Assembly, in its discretion, shall not see proper to tax them upon the per capita principle, in which latter case they shall not be taxed more than white persons subject to a capitaports of the State were the products of slave labor, thus basing credit, currency and exchange upon such products, Opposition tell the workingmen of Wilmington—of fore provided by law in cases of bodily infirmity." And forether amend exacting claracters after the workingmen of forether amend exacting claracters after the workingmen of forether amend exacting after the workingmen of the state were the products of slave labor, thus because of John Pool and the ad valorem scheme of the tained shall prevent exemptions of taxable polls as hereto-fore provided by law in cases of bodily infirmity." And the industry which created such products ought not to be oppressively taxed—not more than four times as heavily as any other kind of labor, and this is the pro
North Carolina—the fact that it requires no constitutional amendment to enable the legislature to remove this objectionable feature from the revenue law of the little provided by inserting after the word further, amend enacting clause by inserting after the word that," these words, to wit: "clause 2, section —, article of amended constitution, &c."

The amendment was rejected—yeas 7, nays 33.

Mr. Walkup demanded the yeas and nays.

Those who voted in the affirmative, are: Messrs. Davis, Gorrell, McDonald, Miller. Ramsay, Walk

up and Worth-Messrs. Ashe, Basnight, Battle, Bledsoe, Boyd, Blount, Brown, Cherry, Cowper, Cunningham, Dobsor, Donnell, Douthitt, Edney, Flanner, Guyther, Humphrey, Lane, Lankford, Leach, Martin, McDowell, Mills, Person, Pitchford, POOL, Reinhardt, Speight, Steele, Taylor, Turner, Whitaker and Williams—33.

These are some few of the inconsistencies of Mr. Pool and the party of which he is now the standard-bearer To expose them all, would exceed the time and space we can afford to devote to them. If necessary, we may

The Necessity for Exertion.

Stimulated by sudden hope-tired of being in the mi-It is argued, and justly, that it is very wrong that nority-urged on by zealous leaders and inflamed by

But we want now to speak to Democrats-to show lly and freely. ter a good deal of capital has been made, and the negro plausible hobby by which to ride into power, and they the negro! has been pitched into as though he was an seldom fail to make a temporary impression among the awful nuisance. We understand that perhaps the strong- more exciteable population of the towns, while the citiest advocate in the Finance Committee of the last Le- zens of the country, acting upon the sober second thought, gislature of this tax upon wages, was Hon. John M. proceed more coolly, and are seldom or never carried

It is to the conservative and thinking men, both Mr. Pool bimself was in the last Senate of North Caro- town and country, that we now particularly address We are unable to find where he raised his voice ourselves. he day of election is rapidly approaching, against this awful oppression. We give the name of and will very soon be with us. There is no time to be Gov. Morehead plainly as a member of the Finance lost. Exertion should be the order of the day from now Committee of the last Legislature, who strongly favored, until the going down of the sun on the first Thursday in and indeed pressed for the tax upon wages so much re- next month. There is always a large reserve of conser ferred to and denounced by the advocates of ad valorem, vative Democratic strength in every precinct of every in order that, if we are wrong in our statement, we may county of the State, which, if called upon and brought forward, can decide any contest. We call upon the Then the landed interest is appealed to-the owners counties of the Cape Fear and the Neuse districts in of real estate are called upon to go for John Pool and particular, and also upon those of the State generally, to ad valorem. They are told that if John Pool and ad come up manfully to work for the Democratic State valorem succeed, they will be relieved and the taxes ticket, both for Governor and Legislature. Vote for placed upon the slaveholder. Now in the first instance, Sheriffs as warmly as you please, but don't forget Ellis

The Democracy of North Carolina is closing up its tional politics. This is as it should be. We can all find sufficient employment in fighting the Opposition, without turning our weapons against each other. It is our duty as Democrats and brethren, to bear and forbear-to avoid recriminations, to be slow to find fault with each other, but prompt to defend our common

The Democratic press is now a unit in support of Breckinridge and Lane—the Democratic people are also prepared to go as one man. The electoral ticket, without an exception, is unanimous, as it ought to be. All bickering should now cease. All personal feelings and rivalries, all criminations and recriminations should be

Last week, all the Democratic papers of the State, with the exception of our respected cotemporaries o the Raleigh Standar 1 and Newbern Enquirer, had hois ed the flag of Breckinridge and Lane, and the latter paper had announced its preference that way, so that now, since the Standard has taken its position for our candidates, the Democratic press of the State is abso-

owning cows, horses, hogs, farming implements, etc., are Governor Ellis .- Why Should He not be Re-elected ? What has Governor Ellis done, or what has he left Opposition platform provides for no exemption. It pro- undone, that he should not be re-elected to the position commission taxes are not levied upon North Carolina or the credit of North Carolina suffered under the present products, nor upon those of adjoining States sent to our Democratic Administration of her affairs or finances? anything of the kind. There is no commission tax upon party to answer. If they speak candidly, his most the cotton or other produce which may be brought here bitter opponents must give Lim credit for a faith ful and able discharge of his official duties. Then, For these exemptions we labored both editorially and why this "wild hunt" for his defeat and exterpersonally, having obtained a copy of the tax bill and mination, save for party purposes-for party endsto operate upon subsequent elections? Will the people of the State generally—the Democratic people in out of the attention thus called, originated the move- particular-suffer a true and tried public servant to be ments which eventuated in the exemption which now sacrificed to suit any such combination? to promote any such ends? Justice and fair dealing alike forbid! But does any merchant or store-keeper who knows Come out and support ELLIS and the Democratic Leocrat do his duty, and the cause will be safe.

The Herald of Tuesday makes an appeal in favor of the defeat of Governor Ellis, because of its effect upon the pending presidential election to take place in November. It argues that the defeat of Ellis will be a Opposition aim a blow, not simply at Governor Ellisbut also at the Democratic party of the country through him-they aim a blow at our National as well as our State candidates. They proclaim the condition of Breckinridge and Lane as "utterly hopeless," and yet bend all their efforts against these utterly hopeless people !ern States because they demand simply the equal rights sectional nominations—their supporters are neither dis-

Remember, brother Democrats, that the opponents of going to make this State the battle-ground-that they seek to overthrow Governor Ellis in order that the ef- Martin. er of affecting the Presidential election adversely to your hopes and your wishes. "Warn the committees." See never were more so. They are leaving no stone unturned; yea, relying upon your apparent apathy-we fear more than apparent apathy-and conscious of their own complete preparation, they have already assumed a tone of boastful confidence. Eternal vigilance is the price of success, as of liberty. No party can afford to repose on its laurels or rest satisfied merely by recounting past strength ;- shall we exert it? That is the question.

Davidson College.

Last week the annual commencement exercises came off at this flourishing institution. A correspondent the Charlotte Bulletin, giving an account of the proceedings, says of those of Wednesday :

" After a short recess the audience again assembled Literary Societies by Hon. S. J. Person, of Wilmington. The State-wide reputation of this gentleman, as a learned judge and profound scholar, renders it unneces. sary to speak at length of the merits of his oration. The address was a profound and a classical oration, interspersed with flashes of original wit and humour."

Editorial Change.

In Monday's issue of the Wilmington Daily Herald, Messrs. C. E. & R. Burr announce their retiracy from the Editorship and Proprietorship of that paper, having disposed of the whole concern to A. M. Waddell, Esq. We part with the Messrs. Burr with the kindest feel-

ings. During their comparatively short experience of what they so truly designate as "the cares, perplexities and confinement of a daily publication," our intercourse with them has been unmarred by the existence of any unpleasant feelings or the occurrence of a single disturbing incident. We trust that in whatever other field of labor they may select as more congenial to their feelings and inclinations, they may meet with all the success that reasonable men have a right either to hope for or desire.

With the new Editor and Proprietor, Mr. Waddell, we have been acquainted for some years. While knowing him to be a political opponent, we have always respected him as a gentleman and a friend. We feel confident that nothing in the future will disturb the cordial personal relations heretofore existing between but that all our discussions, although conducted with the earnestness of opposing partisans, will yet be marked by the mutual courtesy of gentlemen. Mr. Waddell, we need hardly say, possesses all the talent and cultivation necessary to enable him to succeed. We cannot wish success to his politics, but to him, personally, as an individual and an Editor, we can do so most heart-

The Greensborough Patriot, a strong and leading Opposition, ad valorem paper, in an article on this subject explaining it says :-

"Above, we have stated what we understand to be the position of the West on ad valorem-that is, that EVERY SPECIES OF PROPERTY is to be TAXED according to its value, not only land and negroes, but HORSES, COWS, SHEEP and HOGS, leaving it with the Legislature in framthis State, (Virginia.) ing a revenue law, to 'discriminate only in favor of the native products of the State and the industrial pursuits of the citizens.' This is precisely the position of Mr. Pool, the position which he has taken in the East, and the position which he will maintain in the West.

So said the editor just after having had a conversa-

Mr. Gorrell, the opposition Senator from Guilford made a speech in the last Legislature in which he made ally unchanged. use of the following language :-

"There is also a large amount of FURNITURE, plate, carriages and buggies, WAGONS, CARTS, and FARMING TOOLS and IMPLEMENTS, MERCHANDIZE, bank stock, money at interest, &c., &c., all going to make up the aggregate wealth of the State, but which would enter into the taxable property of the State under the ad valorem system

Mr. Gorrell is a warm supporter of Mr. Pool. In the proceedings of the Convention which nominated Mr. Pool, as the same are reported in the Raleigh other such ridiculous nonsense. And what is remarkable Register, we find the following :-

Thursday, Feb. 23, 1860 .- "Mr. Turner of Orange, moved against taxing such small matters as tin cups, plates, &c. Mr. Badger proposed a change in his amendment, which The amendment of Mr. Turner was then

the amendment, entering his protest against it. Mr. Rayner hoped Mr. Turner would withdraw it The motion to reconsider prevailed. Not being withdrawn, the amendment was rejected

The question then recurring on the passage of the alorem resolution, it passed almost unanimously. These extracts, all from high Opposition authority, show what is meant by discrimination in favor of industrial pursuits. It means heavy taxes on goods brought into the State for sale for the benefit of capitalists investing in factories. It does not mean exemption of stock, farming implements or the like "small matters,"

as household "truck."

The State Executive Committee of the Democratic party have decided upon calling the party together in Convention, on the 16th of August, at Charlottsville, to devise means for the union and harmouy of the party in this State. The Richmond Enquirer says: Two members of the committee, Messrs. Rives and Har-

these two Conventions to harmonise the party, to allay the the mass to know how this institution is flourishing, or how divisions that now exist, and to take those measures which many Alumni that College turns out annually. Our Con

purpose and object of these Conventions, and the means of flecting this is the abandonment of all acrimony and harshness in the discussions that precede the meeting of these

NEW FLOUR .- The first lot of Flour from new Wheat received here this season, arrived last evening per W. & W. R. R. from Cabarrus county, and is consigned to Messrs. W. H. McRary & Co. See advertisement.

IRON.-The Norwegian Brig Prince Albert arrived here last evening from Sunderland, Eng., with 230 tons of Iron for the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford

The Norfolk " Day Book " says that there were from 800 to 1,000 persons at the Hygeia Hotel, Old Point, on Sunday last.

Supreme Court Opinion s. The following opinions of the Supreme Court, were

delivered on Monday the 9th of July By Pearson, C. J. In Jones v Clark from Edgecombe : Judgment reversed. In Mizell v Jones, in equity, from Martin, declaring that there is error in the bill dismissed. In Whitfield v Whitfield, in equity from Whitfield. In McDaniel v McVaniel, in equity, from Jones. In McRae v Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road Co., in equity, from Cumberland, declaring there is no error in decretal order. In Lutterloh v same. in the decretal order. In Pemberton v same in equity from Cumberland, declaring that there is no error in of the various studies or classes, from the Alphabetarian to the decretal order. In Pemberton v same in equity from him seeking an acquaintance with Casar, Ovid and Virgil Cumberland, declaring that there is no error. In Fairbairn v Williams in equity, from Craven, exception because interest is not charged, is all owed the exception By Battle, J. In Burnett v Thompson, overruled—

no error in the Judgment. In Swann v Swann, in equity, from New Hanover; decree affirmed. In Nunnery v Averett, in equity, from Cumberland; In Mc-Kinnon v Mims, in equity from Cumberland overruling the demurrer. In Jerkins v Mitchell in equity from Craven; plaintiff entitled to the purchase money with interest. In Rogers v. Birchhouse in equity, from

By Manly, J. In Wright v Howe, from New Hanover, affirming the Judgment. In Doe ex. dem. Overton v Cranford, from Montgomery; venire de novo.-In Dibbie v Aycock in equity, from Lenoir, injunction thoroughly organized and completely roused. They dismissed. In Taylor v. Murray, in equity, from Martin, dismissing the bill with cost. In Chambler v Strickland, in equity, from Johnston, dismissing the bill with costs. In Gay v Baker, in equity, from Franklin. Raleigh Press.

SAND CRACKS IN HORSES FEET .- As a cure for sand cracks in horses' feet, I will tell you what cured a horse I owned for a year after he recovered, and had perfect feet-although I have seen blood ooze from both fore feet when he moved. Take a wide chisel, 11/2 inches is the best, place it at right angles with a crack just above the hoof, and strike it a smart blow with a mallet or hammer. If the crack is a bad one, draw it together with screws put in diagonally between the shoe and top of the hoof-keep the shoe on, the hoof damp, so as to make it grow, and give the horse rest for a few days, neighbors, need feel no apprehension of their welfare, both and you will see the crack grow out as the hoof forms about it. If the chisel is driven to the bottom of the crack, which is generally not over half an inch, the horse must not be driven hard or trotted fast for at least three weeks. After I sold the horse I spoke of, he was taken to hear the annual oration to be delivered before the two to New York and put in livery. I saw him a year afterwards, and his feet were sound yet.

JAMES THOMPSON. Rose Hill, near Ballston Spa, N. Y.

Country Gentleman. Douglas in Delaware. - Wilmington, July 14 .-The long talked of Douglas county meeting called here and Lane. It is said that other papers in the State will this afternoon was a total failure. Nobody present.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. New York, July 16th, 1860 The steamshiip Vanderbilt, from Havre, arrived at this port on Saturday night last. She brings dates to

the 4th instant. Heenan and Col. Capriani came passengers in her. The latter comes for the purpose of making arrange. ments for Prince Napoleon's visit to this country,

Garibaldi has formed a new ministry. There has been numerous failures in English leather

> Liverpool Markets. LIVERPOOL, July 4th, 1860

Cotton-Sales for the past three days 25,000 bales. orices irregular and former quotations barely maintained Flour has declined 6d a 1s. Wheat declined 1 a 2d Corn declined 6d. a 1s., and holders are pressing on the market. Rice steady. Rosin steady at 4s 5d, a 4s. 6d Spirits Turpentine dull and nominal at 328, a 32s. 6d. Consols closed at 93% a 93%.

LATER FROM EUROPE. The Steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on the 4th, with telegraphic advices via Queenstown to the 5th inst., arrived at this port this morning. Her news is unimportant.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, July 5.—Sales of cotton for two days reached 20,000 bales—the market closing with a declining tendency, and prices very irregular some circulars say there has been a decline of 18d. for the week. Breadstuffs are steady. Provisions are very

EXPLOSION.

NORFOLK, VA., July 12th, 1860 Yesterday the boiler at Graves' Saw and Plaining Mill exploded, injuring property to the amount of four thousand collars. Mr. Graves and three others were

REPORTED DOUGLAS CONVENTION IN VA RICHMOND, VA., July 12th, 1860 It is currently reported that the friends of Judge Douglas will hold a convention to nominate a ticket in

New York Markets.

[At the close yesterday.]

NEW YORK, July 18th, 1860 Cotton firm-sales of 1000 bales. Flour firm. Wheat advanced 1c. Corn declining; mixed 61 a 62c.; West. ern yellow 65c. Spirits Turpentine firm at 36 a 39c. per gallon. Rosin dull at \$1 50. Rice market gener.

For the Journal. BLADEN COUNTY, JULY 12TH, 1860, Messrs. Editors: I notice in a late number of the Herald letter from Bladen, purporting to give a history of politic cal affairs in this county. This matter is so perfectly well understood here, that is would not be noticed at all, but for some effect it might

have beyond the limits of the county. This sapient correspondent indulges in such classic phrases as "sweeping the county with a perfect rush;" the Democrats look sad," candidates being "used up," and he makes these assertions with as much boldness and effron

Now, I have seen men of both parties who heard the discussion referred to at Bryan Swamp, and they differ materially in regard to the statement of the Herald's correspondent. It will be news to them that anybody was particular

The general impression seemed to be, that all the candi As to the Democrats at Bryan Swamp "going it strong"

are not an exciteable people. But if I am not greatly misaken, the Democratic majority in Bladen will be about as isual, the predictions of this sage Prophet to the contrary Before this precious modern Junius attempts again to im-

pose upon the gentlemanly Editors of the Herald, it would be well for him to return to the nursery and there tarry a while, until his beard grows longer. For the Journal.

It is the custom throughout the land to "puff" the Com-The most beautiful picture I ever beheld, is a kind and State our people are interested, and as such should be noticed to the public. All men are not able to send their children to

teachers of the same stamp, knowledge would soon come to the door of every man. Little children five and six years old spelling in four syllables, and reciting speeches with the The morning on which the above took place was beaut ence of beautiful damsels and flashy young gents. Being seated by one of the fairest of the fair, who had good sense enough to pay strict attention with a casual remark, time passed rapidly, and before I knew it, play time came and diffner was announced. That dinner was good, and deserves the praise of the most fastidious epicure. The evening was The Valedictory was by a beautiful little Miss of twelft or thirteen summers, written in such elegant style, and read with such grace as to bring applause from the whole com-

pany. All hail to the success of the teacher, for it is a no

A YOUNG MAN.

HARRELL'S STORE, NEW HANOVER CO, July 9th, 1860. MESSES. EDITORS: In these latter days every business when successfully conducted, justly receives favorable no room, the academy, or within the more classic walls of the college or university. By virtue of this polite generosit, this praiseworthy benevolence of your fraternity, I'll ava myself of an humble place in your columns very briefly to mention, in their general aspect and results, the closing exty, on the 3d inst., -Mr. C. H. McClammy, Principal. A already indicated, without giving the particulars or details will be sufficient to say that the examination was extens and thorough, whilst the acquirements, the substantial progress in learning, made by the scholars, as evidenced in their prompt and correct answers and their ready solu ions, reflected much praise on the worthy Principal, favorably commending him to the appreciation, esteem and confidence of his many patrons, friends and visitors on the occasion. Noon having arrived, a sumptuous board was spread, laden with the substantials and dainties prepared by the patrons, consisting of hams, seasoned and fresh; beef, mutton, poultry, different varieties; pies of different kinds, cakes, ac &c. You may excusably envy the scene that followed. Just here it seemed that every body present, old and young, little and big, parent, child, teacher, ladies, gentlemen-in fine, all-were resolved into one grand class of the whole school each impatient for his trial in this chapter of the day's exercises, having no doubt in his own mind as to the in pression he should make, though compelled to rely chiefly upon nat ural endowment. None felt deficient in the exhibition powers here to be displayed, and a casual observation would convince that each acted his part, if not wisely, yet very well. Next in order, the audience were favored with speci mens in composition, declamation, dialogue, and ending with a valediction from the teacher, for the vacation, counselling his pupils as to a wise disposition of time and talent during their respite from the school-room; also some fair worlds expressive of pleasure and thankfulness to his friends their large attendance and courteous behavior through th labors of the day. The object of this communication, how

village, frees it from the many temptations to idleness and mischief which prevail at these points, and often impair the best efforts of the most efficient and eminent instructor-In conclusion, I venture my own opinion, (humble I know it is,) that parents and guardians, entrusting their children and wards to the care of Mr. McClammy, and the good CURRENTE CALAMO. moral and intellectual. FROM HAVANA. - New York, July 13 .- The steamer Philadelphia, from Havana on the 8th, has arrived, but

ever, is to invite the attention of that portion of your read

ers who have children to educate, to the many advantages

which may very justly be claimed for this institution. 1

locality is altogether pleasant and healthful; the communi

around is religious, moral, intelligent, social, hospitable. and

quite agreeable. Its remoteness from Railroad, town and

were firm. Rates of exchange firm. Freights active and unchanged. DEMOCRATIC CHANGES .- Syracuse, N. Y., July 12. -The Central City Courier, the organ of the democrati party in Central New York, has taken down the Dong las and Johnson ticket, and run up that of Breckinridge

brings no news of importance. Sugars and molasses